

What Were the Types of Servitude? Read the textbook information for each column; the 1st 4 columns show the Chapter number as C# and the heading in the chapter. For the last 4 column, what you read is listed in the table above.

Trait (These are a sample of issues.)	Servitude with Feudalism (Serfdom) (One kind of servitude in Europe)	Servitude in Africa C1: "The Atlantic Slave Trade Begins" (Servitude by and of Africans in Africa)	Servitude in Spanish Colonies C1: "Forced Labor Systems" (Servitude of Native Americans and Africans by the Spanish)	Servitude of Africans in English Colonies in the South (about 1620 to 1660)	Servitude of English Servants in English Colonies in the South (about 1620 to about 1660)	Slavery of Africans in English Colonies in the South (after 1660)	Servitude of English Servants in English Colonies in the South (1660s through Bacon's Rebellion in 1676)
How do the masters justify your being a slave or servant?	<i>Born to that status; you are bound to the land.</i>	<i>Africans enslaved by Africans: - Lost war (POW) - "outsiders"</i>	<i>Enslaved Native Americans, but decrees by the king: - 1500 Only if "just war" - 1542 Cannot enslave</i> <hr/> <i>West Indies – Africans enslaved</i>				<i>After the unsuccessful rebellion by the landless men (Bacon's Rebellion) in 1676: - The Virginia assembly grants votes only to those who own land.</i>
How long does it last?	<i>For life--and your kid's life</i>	<i>Life (but could marry, "achieve status as members of a household") Kids – "frequently emancipated" & "could not be sold"</i>	<i>Mainland, serfdom for life and your kid's life 1. encomienda 2. repartimiento –varied service (weeks to year)</i> <hr/> <i>West Indies – for life</i>				<i>- Planters stop bringing in indentured servants into Virginia.¹ - Planters start bringing enslaved Africans (no land and no vote).</i>
How does someone know you are not a free person who is able to go about the world by yourself?	<i>People know you as a person and they know your status and your family's for generations.</i>	<i>If your "kinfolk" had "banished them" and they were in West Africa, they were known. (See "members of a household.")</i>	<i>Mainland – Reasons similar to serfs</i> <hr/> <i>West Indies – Africans on islands so no escape</i>				
What kind of work do you do? Is it different from the work of a free person who is working?	<i>Same as free person of worker status.</i>	<i>Seems to be same work in Africa <hr/>Different work for Africans sold to the Portuguese. SEE BLUE BELOW.</i>	<i>Varied – mining and refinery work deadly for Native Americans <hr/>Severe/deadly for Africans on islands and on the coast – "high death rates"</i>			<i>Notice: In 1660, blacks in the Chesapeake will be under 4% of the population (900 to 24,000 Europeans).</i>	<i>Notice: By 1720, blacks in the Chesapeake will be 20% of the population.</i>

The Portuguese bought African slaves and used them differently than the Africans used African slaves. The Portuguese develop:

- Plantation system that "becomes dominant in America" (in the South)
- Slave trade system – *Note: Slave traders* did not necessarily use slave labor themselves. In the 1500s, the Portuguese were the dominant slave traders; in the 1600s, the Dutch; and by the 1700s, the English. In the first half of the 1700s, English merchants included those in English colonies that become the United States.

¹Although the South begins to turn away from bringing in white indentured servants, the Northern area of the Middle Colonies continues to use indentured servants. Those immigrants who could not afford to pay for their own passage were "redemptioners," the equivalent of indentured servants whose labor would be sold for a number of years upon arrival." (C4, "German and Scots-Irish Immigrants.")